NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CUTTING STALKS.

The season is at hand in this latitude, when the business of "cutting stalks," or "topping corn," as it is sometimes called, is usually done. Many experiments have been tried to settle the question whether taking away a portion of the leaves of the plant, will diminish the production, or the amount of corn. There can be no doubt that it does. The leaves of any vegetable are necessary to its health and vigor, and the period of perfecting its fruit or seed, is one which requires all the energy and activity of the system, in order to carry out the plan of Nature in maturing the seed which contains the embryo of the future plant, and upon which mainly depends the continuance of the species. We have some farmers who argue that because the "spindle" of the stalk, as it is called, dies or withers away, it has fulfilled its office, and the stalk and leaves are of no further use to the other part of the plant. This is a mistaken view of it. Let us look at it and observe the uses of these parts. The corn plant belongs to that family which have separate parts of their flowers on different parts of the plant. The *spindle* is one part, and the *silk* is another. They are both necessary for the production of perfect seed. The spindle produces and elaborates the pollen, or farina, which is necessary to impregnate the corn and give it the power of coming to maturity. After this process has been accomplished, which is done by the dust (pollen) falling upon the silk of the ear growing below, it dies. It has fulfilled the office assigned to it, and there is no further need of it, and, like the parts of any other plant, it withers away. Not so with the leaves: they continue to grow, to perform their functions in absorbing gases at one time of the day, and emitting other gases at other times, as well as transferring moisture, by which the sap becomes thickened and prepared for the support of the corn, now increasing in size, and storing up in its cells and reservoirs the peculiar elements which render it so valuable to man, and so necessary to a future crop. Why, then, should it be cut off? It is true that the remaining leaves may do something of the kind, and the actual loss to each ear may be but trifling. But the trifling diminutions to each ear will make no small sum in the whole aggregate. Others say that the loss is more than made up by the superior quality of the fodder made by curing the green stalks, over those not cut until the corn is ripened. We doubt this. If the corn fodder is properly managed when the corn is husked, we think that the difference of real nutritive qualities is not so much as is generally supposed, though there can be no doubt that the early cut stalks will be rather more palatable. We like the plan of letting the corn stand, stalk and all, until it becomes glazed and considerable hard, then cut it up, and after drying a little, tieing it in bundles and putting it into stooks or shocks loosely, and allowing it to become hard. This process, it is true, will diminish the weight of the corn a little, but it makes sweeter bread. At husking time a bundle can be taken and husked without being broken apart, and then stowed away very easily. The risk which we often run in "these diggings" from early autumnal frosts, is also avoided, and you can go to bed on a cold night, without fretting, or having your slumbers disturbed by dreamy visions of Jack Frost in your corn.—*Maine Far.*

SAVING BEANS.

Every Yankee loves beans, and almost every Yankee raises a few, but it is not every Yankee, however, "*cute*" he may be in other matters, who knows how to save or cure them as they should be. In this climate the trouble is too frequently this—some of the pods which have put out later than the rest, as they form in succession, get nipped by the frost and become spoilt. These being mixed in with the good or ripened beans, are apt to injure them by becoming mouldy. Another trouble in curing arises from not drying them sufficiently. A farmer pulls his beans for fear they will be nipped by the frost. He spreads them upon the ground to dry. A shower comes up. He has many other things to attend to, and forgets or neglects the beans; they get wet—the greenest ones rot—others mould, and black spots appear on most of them, and they are rendered unfit for market. We have had them get ruined in this way often enough to learn better than so to manage them.

We have found that, to be a real successful bean-ologist, you must first get an early and prolific variety, and as soon as the pods begin to turn yellowish and the beans are full—no matter if they are dry and hard—pull them. Throw them in small heaps for a day or two, and then make a rude scaffold, or "*staddle*," with stakes and poles, and put them upon it to dry. Or you can make a sort of stack, or stook, as some call it, as follows: drive a stake or two firmly in the ground; place some brush around the bottom to keep the leaves from the ground; wind the bean-stalks around the stake, the roots to the stake, building them up around it to the top, and then binding the top layers with a band of straw or common string. Some put a cap of straw on the top, to keep the rain off somewhat. This is not absolutely necessary. The leaves should be placed loosely around the stake, so that the air will draw in among them freely. In this way, they will dry and ripen, and come out bright; and good, bright, white beans will always sell for a good price.—*Ibid.*

☞The editor of the London Agricultural Gazette, in an article relative to the frauds practiced upon farmers by the adulteration of manures—especially guano—says: "One would think, from the constant occurrence of these frauds, that farmers were not yet convinced of the expediency of the old rule—'*Taste and try, before you buy.*" We should rather be excused from literally practicing this test in the case of manures such as guano. We should prefer some one should "taste" for us.

The vessels which passed St. Helena between Jan. 1 and June 25, had on board 25,000 tons guano.

PURCHASING BUTTER.

"Is your butter good?" said I to the farmer.

"Good! my wife has made butter these twenty years, and I should think she ought to know how to make good butter by this time."

He was evidently offended.

"Well, let us examine it." The cover was taken off the tub, the clean white cloth (which had been wet in brine) rolled up, and the yellow treasure revealed. It certainly did look good.

"It tastes sweet; but how very salt it is."

"We always make our butter salt, to have it keep at this season."

"Let us see if the buttermilk is as well worked *out* as the salt is *in*."

Some of the lumps were then pressed down with the ladle.

"Now, my friend, (said I,) if your wife *has* made butter these twenty years, she does not know how to made good butter; for no butter can be good until *all* the buttermilk is worked out. If that is done, you need not salt it so *bad* to have it keep well in any place. A very little more care and labor would have made this excellent butter; but lacking that little, it is only a second quality—as you shall acknowledge, when I show you a sample of *good* butter."

We went in, and I took up a roll from a firkin of first rate butter. It was smooth, clear, and handsome; the hand of woman had not been on it from the time it left the churn until now; all the work had been done with a ladle.

"If you will get one drop of buttermilk from that butter, you shall have the whole free."

"Now, taste this, and taste your own, and say, honestly, if you would not give a higher price for this than your own. Look at it—see how clear and transparent these minute globules are, and how intimately they are blended with the whole mass. Until those all disappear, the butter will keep sweet; and no butter will keep long when they are ever so slightly colored by the milk."

The farmer simply remarked, that there *was* a difference in butter, and left, to find a less critical or more ready customer.

It is strange, that when everybody loves good butter, and is willing to pay for it, our farmers' wives and daughters do not take pains to make a better article. It 's the women's fault that we have poor butter, generally, and we must hold them responsible. It is perfectly easy to make good butter. The only requisite is, *care*. Good butter will always command a good price, in the dullest market; while poor butter is a drug at any price.

When any of my lady readers make butter again, just let them imagine that I am to have a nice bit of bread and butter with them, and that I shall detect the least particle of milk, and am not fond of too much salt.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

Gooseberry Caterpillar.—Among the many prescriptions for getting rid of this troublesome pest, none is more efficacious than the dusting the bushes when wet, with a little dry soot. The catterpillars desert them immediately after.—*Gard. Chron.*

From the Maine Farmer.

GARGET IN COWS.

Mr. Holmes:—As some particular circumstances have led me to scrutinize this subject with more than ordinary care, and as my object in writing is always to establish "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," I will state some facts within my own knowledge, which have taken place since I last wrote on this subject. My attention has been more especially directed to this subject, from some discussion I had in the Farmer two or three years past, and my solicitude has been equally strong to detect my own errors as those of others. And in this scrutiny, I have been more and more convinced of the folly of jumping conclusions, on subjects involved in such mystery as those connected with animal and vegetable physiology. It has been thought by some that the great cause of this disease is the distention of the cow's udder by an overflow of milk. This has been the point at issue with me in my examination of the subject. And now for the facts. I had a three year old heifer that calved last March, and it has been my practice, for two or three years past, to accustom such heifers to handling their udders sometime before calving, in order to get them gentle; my attention was excited at one time, on handling it, to find her unusually skittish. From some observations made before this, on cows affected with garget, I had generally found it to be the case, before the appearance of clotted milk, that hard spots could be felt, either in the teats or in the interior of the udder; and sometimes attended with external heat, and at other times not. In examining her teats, no unusual heat was observed, nor on the surface of the udder. I then proceeded to examine the interior by pressing my hands hard on each side, and soon ascertained one or more of these bunches in the interior of the udder; nor was the heifer herself slow to notify me that she felt hurt. I at once suspected this to be the genuine disease of garget, in its first stage. I then commenced giving her a medicine I shall presently refer to again. Her udder never appeared very much pressed with milk before she calved, nor was any unusual heat to be discovered on the outside. The hind part of the udder appeared a little too hard, but I could discover no soreness there; but I had quite a severe trial with her for two or three milkings to make her let the calf suck. The difficulty was evidently in the interior of the udder, and so far from the outside that the inflammation did not reach there. These difficulties, however, soon subsided; she grew gentle to her calf; the bunch I had felt inside abated; no clotted milk ever appeared, and she has done well ever since.

I had a young cow at the same time to calve a few weeks later, which had but one calf before, and showed no signs of drying off. About a month before her time was out, I felt very anxious to get her dry, and I commenced by neglecting to draw her milk, at first but once a day, and then from that to once or twice a week. At this time I was surprised at one instance in drawing her milk to find it badly clotted, and showing manifestly a bad degree of garget. This was the first time I had ever seen clotted milk from her, and I had milked her all the time after she had her first calf. There had indeed been some small, hard bunches in one of her teats that indicated danger, but nothing else had been discovered. I then commenced with medicine, and have had no difficulty since until a day or two ago, when she gave bloody milk for two milkings, without the appearance of any other trouble. By the way, I would observe that those hard bunches I mentioned in one of her teats, are nearly gone.

A third case I will state is that of an old cow, which had now and then been slightly affected with garget, but slightly, remember. Winter before last, when with calf, and nearly dry, she was affected with garget in one teat the worst a great deal that I had ever seen her. I gave her some medicine, and as she was then nearly dry, I took no further notice about it until she calved, when no garget appeared, nor has since, and she now gives a good mess of milk.

Here then, reader, you have three cases in succession in one stock of cows, and all the cases of garget which took place during the time when no pressure of milk could be the cause of it. One was a heifer, whose udder had never been distended; and the young cow that had had one calf before, had that one too early in the season to have her udder excessively pressed with milk; and, in sober fact, never had been. We leave the readers of the Farmer to draw their own inferences.

In reading Mr. Fisher's prize essay on dairying, published in the Albany Cultivator, I find he recommends sulphur to be given to cows, a tablespoonful once a week, whilst they are dry and with calf. I have used this ever since as the only medicine in cases of garget, and am well satisfied as yet.

By the way, I would also observe that I consider Mr. Fisher's essay a production of rare merit, and should be pleased to see it republished in the Maine Farmer. It is emphatically a practical one, and tells the whole story. J. H. Jenne.

Peru, July, 1844.

From the Boston Cultivator.

MOWING, vs. FEEDING.

Messrs. Editors:—After the crops of hay and grain are gathered, the inquiry is important, how shall the fields be managed to the greatest advantage? Fields to be continued in grass, it is generally conceeded should be left undisturbed till they are covered with a new growth. Grazing mowing lands immediately on the removal of a crop, is attended with many injurious effects. The animals do not find a sufficient supply of food without more travel than would be necessary in a full bite of food, therefore they harden the land more by their treading than in other seasons. Keeping the ground bare of covering at this season, exposes the roots of the grass to the scorching influence of the sun, and if dry weather succeed, many of them are killed. Nothing should be taken from the mowing field, when practicable to avoid it, earlier than September. In that month the sun's rays are less piercing, and there is generally sufficient moisture to cause the roots immediately to send forth new shoots. A vegetable covering is preserved, which is highly conducive to the health and energy of the soil.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the second crop should be taken off by grazing rather than the scythe; from this opinion my experience has led me to dissent; frequent mowing seems to me less injurious to the roots of grass than feeding, and whether it exhausts the soil much more is a questionable point.—Grazing produces a very uneven state in a field, the cattle select the sweetest grasses and leave the least valuable to drop into the soil again. This furnishes little or no food for choice plants, its invigorating influences are chiefly confined to such grasses as we do not wish to increase. The scythe makes even work, and if a dressing of the appropriate food of choice grasses follow as it should, then the best grasses will gain the ascendancy and the worst will recede, as certainly as vicious men will abandon good society.

If we would keep mowing fields in the best condition possible, animals should not be suffered to step on them, except in removing the crops and in carrying on manure. A field with this management need not be manured oftener than once in three years, and will not require new seeding oftener than once in twenty years. This best course of management with mowing fields, we are aware, could not be generally adopted without great changes in our habits of business; the farmer who has mowing lots of twenty, thirty, and fifty acres, has also a stock of cattle, which he knows not how to subsist to the last of the season without feeding these lots; this has been the practice of the country from the first settlement. It must be the work of time to convince our farmers there is a better way. We would not encourage them to make sudden and great changes at the risk of interest. Changes, which can be abundantly supported in theory, may prove fatal to individuals through want of practical knowledge in carrying them into just and appropriate consequences. We can make very important improvements in the management of a portion of mowing fields without so great a change in our habits, as need alarm the most timid. We have large portions of land, which are used to the greatest advantage in what is called convertible husbandry, as alternates of grain, roots and grasses. Fields of this description, when in grass may be grazed after mowing with less injury than such as are too low and wet for the grains, and where the interest of the owner is promoted in the best cultivation of grass. Let the farmer, who has been in the habit of suffering his cattle to graze mowing fields from the time of mowing till the snow covers them, select one or two that appear the best adapted to the growth of grass, let all animals be carefully excluded from them in all seasons of the year, excepting when necessary to perform labor, let every crop that grows be removed with the scythe, even if there should be three in a year; and at the end of five years we think, that farmers will justly estimate the amount of damage sustained in the common practice. M. A.

Pembroke, July 25, 1844.

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

OPPOSITE OPINIONS, ROOKS, &c.

The various, and in some instances contradictory statements, of your correspondents, must, in many minds, create a tendency to scepticism; that is to say, where parties do not make practical observations and judge for themselves. One states that salt has produced him magnificent Asparagus—another says that salt has destroyed his plants. One advises carcases as a manure for Vine borders—another says that has nearly destroyed his vines. One says that for 30 years he has not suffered from Turnip fly, owing to his steeping his seed in oil, and powdering it with sulphur—another says that he has tried it, and still the vermin have marched in military array over his field, perforating and consuming his crop. One says persecute the rook and other birds—another, encourage them as your best friends. As great a contrast frequently arises as to the quality of fruits—

one stating a particular variety to be excellent—another will not admit it to be second rate. How are we to reconcile such statements, admitting, as we must, in respect of parties with whom we are unacquainted, that each is entitled to equal credit? In many instances, no doubt, the old aphorism may be applied—"Circumstances alter cases," as with regard to salt and carrion manure; a skilful gardener, knowing the time, and watching the result of his experiment, follows up a perceptible improvement, and counteracts the first appearance of a retrograde movement before the disaster becomes irremediable. In similar cases, the rash or inexperienced fail. With regard to the Turnip fly also, there may be some peculiarity of tillage. I have heard of a whole field failing except where a rol r had casually been drawn—in some seasons, that the plants are more liable to attack when the ground is rolled. As to fruit, there can be not the least doubt that soil and aspect, or climate, will produce a much greater difference than exists between the first and second class. But with regard to the rook and birds generally, I think there ought to be but one opinion, namely, that their usefulness very greatly exceeds any injury committed by them, either to the farm or garden. An instance is recorded upwards of a century ago, I believe by Bradley, of the inhabitants of a certain village destroying the whole race of birds in their locality, by setting a price upon their heads; the consequence of which was, that their entire produce was attacked by insects and caterpillars innumerable the following year, and they were glad to offer a similar or greater reward to have fresh colonies brought to their assistance. Dr. Stanley also relates that a whole district in Germany was nearly deprived of its corn harvest by having destroyed their rooks. I have myself seen a field of Swedish Turnips so infested by grubs, that from three to ten were found under nearly every root that was examined, the Turnips having the appearance of warty excrescences and quite hollow within. An immense flock of rooks, accompanied by a flock of starlings, covering more than an acre, alighted upon them, and so busy were they that they would allow a person to go within a few yards of them without flying up. They remained there a whole afternoon, and on examining the Turnips afterwards, I found scarcely one that had not been cleared of the grubs. That piece of ground has been much more productive from that time; and I think at least some share of the improvement is due to the rooks, though certainly not all. As to sparrows and other small birds, particularly wagtails, a careful observer may see them in breeding time following the plough or scarifier, dart their beaks into crevices and pick out the wire worms incessantly, then carry them to a smooth piece of earth, lay them in a bundle, and then clap them firmly in their beak and carry them off to their young. Now suppose the rook in searching for grubs pulls up the plant with it, would not the vermin have ruined it in all probability if he had not? And allowing that he pulls up some potatoes on the moor lands, a little expense of watching obviates that calamity. Also allowing that sparrows will do considerable damage to the Wheat crop from the time the grain is formed until harvested—a period of six weeks or two months—wasting as much as they eat, yet a few old men, for a few shillings per week, may check their depredations over an extensive farm. But by what process, involving fifty times this outlay, could man himself perform the service rendered him by these active labourers, who never want calling to their employment—are never idle when there is any prospect of their working to advantage—who never call upon their protector upon a Saturday night. Prejudices often take deep root, and are handed down from ancient to modern times; sparrow clubs are still in existence; and I was informed a few days ago of a person sending 3000 heads to a member of one club, and having to send 3000 more to be exibited as the genuine trophies of that individual. He also may consider he is doing man a service; but unless I receive further evidence to the contrary, I must continue in the opinion that birds are eminently serviceable to man during at least ten months out of the twelve; that there is no known substitute for their service; and that any injury which they might effect during the rest of the year may be easily and cheaply prevented.—*F. J. Graham, Granford.* [What a pity it is that people should not have sense enough to attend to these true and excellent suggestions!]

For the N. E. Farmer.

MILDEW ON GRAPES—PRUNING, &c.

Mr Editor—I feel much obliged for the few remarks made by you in your last paper, on "Mildew on Grapes, Pruning, &c." Since I have taken your paper, I have seen but little written on the cultivation of the grape, especially under glass. I hope we shall be favored with some further information from late discoveries in regard to this matter. I am satisfied, from what little experience I have had, that mildew is *not caused* by any changes in the weather, or by too much syringing. These may aggravate it, but do not cause it: because it will show itself on a part of the vines in different portions of the house, years before it spreads to the others; and after it has once entered the house, it makes its appearance just about the same time every year, and increases, if not from year, its course is onward, and can be perceived in the course of a few years. I have been told that neglecting to open the house in season in a very warm morning, would produce it; but my house has been opened very regularly this year, and the weather has been exceedingly fine, but still the mildew came creeping on when the berry was half grown, and as it matures it will burst open and rot.

My own opinion is, that it is a disease in the vine, or animalculæ on its surface. There may be something in the location being exposed as we are to the east winds, to bring it on; there may also be something in heating up the house early and maturing the fruit before the dog-day seaaon comes on, to prevent mildew making its appearance at all. I believe the vines in "cold" houses suffer the most.

Of the pruning I can say more after a few years' experience. I am trying both the "Kane" and spur modes this year. C.

Lynn, August 23d, 1844.

☞We will make further inquiries of those experienced in the cultivation of the grape, relative to the subject of mildew. It is true that it is more troublesome in cold houses than in those that are heat. This disease has discouraged many in their attempts to cultivate foreign grapes in the open air. Much has been said and written onit in times past, but we believe there is no certain preventive against it, yet discoverd. Some of our Rose bushes in the garden have been troubled with the same disease this summer. They were syringed with diluted whale-oil soap, a number of times: either that or something else, has entirely checked it, and the young leaves on the extremity of the shoots, are now perfectly healthy. We hope some of our experinced cultivators of the grape, will give friend C. the benefit of their experience.

Since writing the above, we have received the subjoined communication, for which the writer has our thanks.—Ed.

Chicopee Falls, Aug. 22d, 1844.

Dear Sir—A correspondent of your paper requests information respecting mildew on grapes. It has been prevented by me by the following process: Early in the spring, the main stems are peeled or scraped quite clean, then are whitewashed, with a mixture of lime and sulphur, as much of the latter as to make a very strong smell. Since using the above, my grapes have been perfectly free from mildew.

As my pen is in hand permit me to mention, that last autumn I observed the effects of the peach worm on my trees. I took family made soft soap and gave the trees a good smart rubbing with the clear soap, to about two feet from the ground. In the course of an hour I had the pleasure of seeing, as I believe, all the worms crawling out of the trees: some trees furnished 5 or 6, of all ages and sizes. Also, my peach trees have invariably turned yellow, and the leaves been curled, until this season: this spring, I put a large quantity of common western salt around the roots, say 2 or 3 quarts to each tree. The trees have been more healthy and grown more thrifty than ever before, and no curl or yellows has taken place. B.

Trees Killed by the Effect of Paint and Oil.—In the number of last March, we mentioned the loss of a great many fruit trees from the effect of paint. A gardener of Chalon-sur-Saone, declared at a meeting of the Horticultural Society of this town, that, having nailed up some peach and apricot trees upon a trellis freshly painted with verdegris, in a short time they all died, except one apricot tree, which only lost the branches which were attached to that part of the trellis that had been painted. Another gardener reported, also, that, having rested some bars of wood painted with verdegris, upon some pear trees, he observed that deep cancer suddenly formed wherever the paint had left any marks. A gardener from the department of Haute-Marne, M. Delisle, wrote to us, saying he had seen trees die from oil which had been spread upon the branches to destroy the caterpillars. The use of soft-soap, of which oil is the base, says this gardener, has caused the branches of trees which have been rubbed with it to die.—*French journal.*

Profits of Fine Fruit.—Three years ago, Samuel Hecox, of Lyons, N. Y., sold seven dollars worth of cherries from a tree of moderate size, of the yellow Spanish; Zerah Burr, of Perrinton, N. Y., sold eight dollars' worth from two small and very early cherry trees last summer, and William Otley, of Phelps, N. Y., sold ten dollars' worth of Greenings from a single tree, which bore 40 bushels. On what capital would a large orchard of such trees pay an annual interest?—*Poughkeepsie Jour.*

The cultivators of the Grape in England, are much plagued by the red spider, which destroys the foliage. The Gardener's Chronicle advises to syringe plentifully.

☞Educate your children.

For the New England Farmer.

PLANTING INDIAN CORN, &c.

Mr Breck—From the tenor of Mr Bartlett's communication of the 7th inst., I should judge that he thinks me more captious than desirous of improvement in the methods of cultivation. The different habits of farmers in New Hampshire from those of Massachusetts, and as it would seem, in some instances, a different use of language there, may have led to such a conclusion without much fault on his part or mine. Mr B. says, my manner of arriving at conclusions is very singular. Now I must suppose it so appears to him, from the fact, that he views expressions of something of different import and bearing from what they are regarded by me. In saying that Mr B. thought it not a very censurable practice to plant Indian corn a succession of years in the same field, I supposed myself abundantly justified in the natural import of the language which he had used. He did, indeed, say, "I am no advocate for planting the same land to corn year after year," and immediately added, "but I cannot yet believe that any land well manured, can be so impoverished by one crop of corn, as not to produce as good or better the second year, if manured somewhat more liberally than the preceding year; for repeated experiments of my own contradict this theory in toto." Would not most men infer from this last expression that Mr B. does not consider it a very censurable practice to plant Indian corn a succession of years in the same field? The authorities cited in his communication of the 7th inst., seem to me in advocacy of continued planting. I am willing, however, to give his declaration that he does not approve of it, all the weight which can possibly be attached to it. Am willing to suppose his leading object was to show that my reasoning on the experiment he made, was incorrect. Believing that continued planting of corn in the same field is unphilosophical, not accordant with laws which govern this changing world, it is proper for me earnestly to oppose it; but am not unmindful of exceptions to general rules. In full view of the window by which I now sit writing, there is a very flourishing field of corn where corn grew last year; it is thus far a manifest improvement on the growth of the last year, and without the depredations of worms, to which it is still exposed, will, no doubt, be a larger crop. The reason, in this case, is obvious: a very stiff sward undissolved the last year, is now dissolving, and furnishing abundance of food for the corn. Many similar exceptions to the general rule, would not in the least shake my faith in the utility of an alternation of crops.

I rejoice in the assurance given by Mr B., that he is no skeptic on the subject of the amount of corn reported to have been raised on the acre. Improvements in the culture of this most important of our plants, have been greatly checked in this part of the country by the incredulity with which accounts of extraordinary crops have been received. When we hear a man say he has never seen such a crop, we receive it as an expression of his belief that it has not been produced. It was in this understanding of the phrase, "I have not been so fortunate as to see a hundred bushels per acre," that my remark was made, Mr B. seems to doubt the practicability of raising an hundred bushels on an acre—and without his assurance to the contrary, should ever supposed him of the number who think it impracticable. M. A.

Pembroke, Aug. 15, 1844.

To the Editor of the N E. Farmer:

Sir:—I have noticed in some of the agricultural papers recently, discussions relative to deep plowing and management of greensward. By turning to volume viii. of the N. E. Farmer, in No. 6, (date, Aug. 28, 1829,) you will find a communication treating of the above named subjects, from the pen of that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, which I would recommend you to re-publish. The lapse of fifteen years has not diminished the soundness of his suggestions therein advanced, nor developed anything (to my knowledge) in the way of improvement on his precepts or practices.

Respectfully, yours, D.

[From the N. E. Farmer of August 28, 1829.]

PLOWING GREENSWARD.

Mr Editor—Your correspondent "Dorchester," in No. 1, vol. 8, of the N. E. Farmer, wishes for information on the subject of plowing and managing sward land. The subject is certainly one of grea importance to farmers. Considering the exhausted condition of most of our grounds, and the expense of restoring them by the application of manure, I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this very essential part of husbandry, even by our most scientific and best practical agriculturists.

By the usual method of turning up the sward, and then cross plowing and harrowing, the sods are pushed about by the plow, and dragged by the harrow, and so exposed to the action of the sun and winds, that the nutritive matter contained in the roots and tops of the grasses, is in a great measure wasted. By this practice, the vegetable matter which was before upon the surface, is brought there again, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top, whereby it would be greatly benefited and enriched by the fertilizing properties of the atmosphere, is returned to its original position beneath. This is exactly the reverse of what it should be. Let the roots and tops of the grasses, together with all the vegetable matter on and near the surface, be buried and retained to ferment and decompose, and the poor earth be brought to and retained upon the surface, where, by culture and exposure to the atmosphere, it will soon become a body of rich mould.

If the result of my own experience will be of any use to your correspondent or the public, I give it with pleasure. I ascertained by an accurate experiment, that on the first of May, a single foot of sward land, taken from a field which had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam, with a gravelly bottom, and thinly set with red-top and herds-grass, contained nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses, giving at this rate over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. I must confess I was not a little surprised on finding the quantity so much beyond what I had calculated, and it satisfied me of the necessity of adopting some plan by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. To make the most of this enormous quantity of vegetable matter, as well for the benefit of the immediate crops as for the eventual improvement of the soil, would seem to be an object worthy the consideration of farmers.

My first trial was upon a piece of worn-out pasture land. In the month of August I turned over the sward as evenly as possible, then rolled with a heavy loaded roller. The ground was then harrowed in the same direction as the furrows, with a light horse-harrow, and then sowed with buckwheat, with redtop and herdsgrass seed. The bush harrow was then drawn over it, and then rolled again. The harrowing was so light that the sod was not disturbed. No manure was used. I had a fair crop of buckwheat. The grass seed took well, and looked so promising in the spring following, I concluded to mow it. The crop of hay greatly exceeded my expectations, and, as pasture, it has been less affected by drought, and yielded double the quantity of feed for my cattle that it gave before plowing.

The success of this experiment induced me try another. On the 1st of May, 1828, I had two acres of sward land, which had been considerably exhausted by long cropping, yielding less than a ton of redtop and herdsgrass to the acre, turned over; having a hand occasionally to follow the plow with a hoe, for the purpose of turning over such parts as the plow had missed. The plowing was from four to six inches deep, varying according to the depth of the soil, taking care always to go deep enough to bring to the surface a portion of the gravelly and poorer part of the soil. After plowing, the outside furrow, which was turned out, was taken into the cart, in convenient pieces, and placed in the vacant space which was left in the middle of the lot, whereby this space was just filled, and no ridges left on the outside; the field was then rolled with a heavy roller, and the uneven parts of the sward settled down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows thoroughly, with a horse-harrow, but so light as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cartloads of compost, made of loam, peat, mud, and stable dung, (a sufficient quantity of the latter having been mixed to cause the whole mass to ferment,) were then spread upon the acre. It was again harrowed as before, and, from the evenness of the surface, the field had more the appearance of having been tilled for a number of years. On the 6th of May, corn was planted upon the furrows in drills, parallel with them, three feet apart, and the corn six inches distant in the rows, having previously marked out the rows, three at a time, with an instrument made for the purpose, by which the work was performed by one hand in less than an hour. The plowing between the rows and the hoeing, was done without disturbing the sod; and the not only useless, but injurious practice of ridging or hilling the corn, was carefully avoided.

The corn at first did not exhibit a very promising appearance, but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter below, and began to expand in the sward, which had now become open and mellow by fermentation, and the parts of soil more minutely divided than it could have been by the plow or hoe, it assumed a healthy appearance, and grew more vigorously, than corn which I had planted upon a much better soil, cultivated in the usual way. When the ears were filling out, a time when the corn most requires support, the roots easily penetrated the mellow sod, and an abundance of nourishment was afforded by the decomposing of the vegetable matter. The crop was harvested about the middle of September. I did not measure the produce for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the quantity which was gathered, but some of my neighbors who are good judges, saw the field before harvesting, and estimated it at from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre. My usual crop on sward land cultivated in the common way, has been from 35 to 45 bushels to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested, the stubble was loosen-

ed up by running a light horse-plow lengthwise through the rows, and then the whole smoothed down by a bush-harrow drawn crosswise. All this was done without disturbing the sod. A bushel of winter rye to the acre, and a sufficient quantity of grass seed, was then sowed, and the ground harrowed with a light harrow and rolled. Rye has, in my neighborhood, for some years past, been a very uncertain crop,—being almost invariably subject to a blast, or mildew, which attacks it while in the milk. It has however, as is the case everywhere, I believe, with rye, succeded better upon a new, than an old soil. This circumstance induced me to believe, that the new and fresh earth, which had been turned up and kept upon the top of my sward land might favor its growth, as well as prevent the mildew. I was not disappointed: the two acres gave me between four and five tons of straw, and 69 1-2 bushels of excellent grain. I had never before gathered more than 15 bushels to the acre. The grass seed sowed with the rye took well, and the appearance at present is favorable for a great burden of grass the next season. I have, then, with one plowing only, taken two crops from this ground, and stocked it down to grass. That there has been a saving of labor will not be doubted, and that there has been an increased produce from this mode of managing greensward, the foregoing facts sufficiently demonstrate, and that the soil is substantially improved, I have no doubt.

I have, this season, plowed and planted another field in the same manner as that above described, and it promises a good crop. This I intend to sow upon the furrow with grass seed alone, as soon as the corn is harvested.

In answer to some of the queries of "Dorchester," I will state my opinion that the depth of the plowing should be regulated by the quality of the soil, and quantity of the manure to be applied. The soil should be *gradually* deepened, by turning up, at each successive plowing, some of the poorer earth that was not disturbed by the previous plowing, until a sufficient depth of soil is attained. If a liberal dressing of manure can be afforded, the more poor earth may be brought on the surface to mix with it.

If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the plowing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed as possible. The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of plowing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward, by its increased toughness, will be less broken by the plow and harrow. The roller, loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one yoke of oxen, should follow the plow, as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow-slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gasses that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or the small grains, with or without grass seed, or grass seed alone.

The strength of team should be according to the toughness of the sward, and the depth of plowing. One good yoke of oxen and a horse, a hand to hold the plow, and another to drive, were all that I found requisite to perform my work.

Howard's Plow,* with a wrought-iron share and cast-iron mould, I have found to be the best for turning over greensward. It is the only kind of plow, that I have seen, which turns the furrow flat, without breaking it; and this circumstance is owing to the turn of the mould, and its having a share wide enough to cut just as wide a slice as the mould will completely cover.

As to the number of lands, I would make as few as possible, as the more furrow lands a lot is divided into, the more vacant barren spaces will be left, and the more labor required to fill them. Go round the whole lot, and when finished, let the outside furrow slice be taken up, in pieces that may be conveniently handled, put into a cart or drag, and placed in the vacant space (occasioned by turning the furrows outward) tn the middle and corners of the lot. This will leave the whole smooth and level, prevent ridges at the sides and ends, and save the necessity of back furrows, which would give an unevenness of surface.

Lexington, August, 1829. E. P.

*Sold at the office of the N. E. Farmer.—Ed.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN PLOWS IN ENGLAND.

By the account of the late great annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, given in the London "Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette," we perceive that two kinds of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's plows were tried, and, for the credit of our mechanics, we regret to say their performance was pronounced "wretchedly bad." There were 163 plows of different kinds exhibited.

In respect to the trial of the plows, the Gazette remarks:—"Where the skilfulness of the plowmen varies much, the performauce of plows is not a perfectly accurate test of their efficiency; and in this case the land was extremely hard: the exhibition could not, therefore, be taken as fairly testing the implements tried." Perhaps, in the case of the American plows, it required the skill of a *Yankee* plowman to make them sustain the character abroad which they have at home. They may have—they doubtless have—good plows in England—but we do not believe the *best* of theirs are superior to the best of ours. Agricultural implements generally, in Great Britain, have been pronounced inferior to those in the United States. In mechanical ingenuity, "John Bull" must knock under to "Brother Jonathan."

Canker in Fruit Trees.—In April, 1843, I put some grafts of the Crofton apple on a young stock. In the spring following, I found the stock so extensively cankered that I was obliged to cut it almost through, to eradicate the decayed parts. Hoping to induce the wounds to heal, I covered the stock up to the grafts (about 16 inches) with rich soil. The result of my experiment has been most satisfactory. The injured parts are forming new bark round the edges, and the stock is throwing out beautiful roots from the eye below the grafts.—*Correspondent of the London Gardener's Chronicle.*

Strawberries.—The Gardener's Chronicle thinks that both for quality and quantity, Keen's Seedling and Myatt's British Queen, are the best varieties for a market gardener in England.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 24, 1844.

From Messrs. Hovey, ten var. of Double German Stocks; Dracocephalum Virginicuma, (fine variety;) Cuphea lanceolata, Commelina cœlestes, Asters, bouquets, &c.

From Parker Barnes, Dahlias: among them 12 blooms of Mrs. Rushton, cut from one plant, and some fine specimens of other varieties; Gladiolus of varioue sorts, Thunbergias do., Zinnias, and other cut flowers.

From Capt. Macondry, a fine collection of Verbenas.

Bouquets from John Hovey, Messrs. Winship, Miss Sumner, and Samuel Walker.

From Henry W. Dutton, a fine display of Dahlias—one of the most conspicuous was Oakley's Surprise.

From Edward Allen, Roxbury, six superb Dahlias, all first rate, viz: Lady Antrobus, Plowboy, Lady St. Maur, Hero of Stonehenge, Essex Triumph, and Beauty of Sussex.

From Wm. Kenrick, four large superb bouquets, composed of a great variety of flowers; also, eight small ones.

From S. R. Johnson, a variety of fine half hardy Roses.

From John Arnold, jr., 25 varieties of China and other Roses—very fine.

From S. A. Walker, Brookline, 10 bouquets and Dahlias.

From James Nugent, a collection of Dahlias.

From Joseph Breck & Co., 25 var. Verbenas, 10 var. Double Balsams, German Asters, (fine,) Dahlias, Roses, Phloxes, Lobelias, 3 spec.; Rudbeckias, Schizanthus, Thunbergias, Stocks, Maurandias, Didiscus, &c.

From Alexander McLennan, a variety of Dahlias.

From an amateur, a magnificent specimen of Rocha falcata, of the Crassula family—very rare and beautiful.

The show of flowers today was unusually fine, considering the very unpropitious weather in the morning: we are glad to see so much spirit manifested among the exhibitors.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK, *Chm'n.*

Beautiful Experiment with a Plant.—The Brooklyn News gives the following interesting bit of information:—"Cut a small branch of Oleander from a thrifty plant, place it in a vial partly filled with rain water, so that the lower end of the branch may be immersed about half an inch in the water. Place this in the sun in an open room, and in about fifteen or twenty days, small roots will shoot out from the end of the branch, presenting a beautiful appearance. After these roots have extended to three inches, the branch may be set out in moist earth, and if frequently watered, it will grow rapidly and soon form a large thrifty stock. Ladies who are fond of flowers, may easily propagate Oleanders in this manner, and in a few months multiply these beautiful plants to an indefinite extent."

Manures.—A correspondent states that last year he manured three beds of Myatt's Pine Strawberry, as follows: 1, with nitrate of soda; 2, with guano, and 3, with bone-dust. He remarked no difference in produce last year, but this year, the bed to which the bone-dust was applied, is much the best.—*Gard. Chron.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, August 28, 1844.

NOTICE OF FARMING OPERATIONS ON THE ESTATE OF J. S. C. GREEN, Esq., WALTHAM.

The place well known as the Gore estate, now in possession of J. S. C. Green, Esq., situated on the road from Watertown to Waltham, is familiar to every passing traveller, and notable as one of the few beautiful country seats which were the pride and ornament of the vicinity of the city, some 30 or 40 years ago.

Gov. Gore, with much good taste, planted a great variety of forest and ornamental trees, forming a wide belt around a large tract of land, enclosing the pleasure grounds, park, orchards, mowing, tillage, &c., forming, at the present time, as dense and umbrageous shades as in a primeval forest: fine gravel walks traverse the whole of this artificial forest, in graceful curves. The mansion house stands about in the centre of this grand enclosure, nearly concealed by the stately trees, except on the southwesterly side, on which opens an extensive lawn.

One of the most ornamental trees which attracts the attention, is the Hemlock. We were informed by Mr Robert Murray, superintendent of the farming and gardening departments, that some trees of this species which he shew us, nearly 20 feet high, and clothed with branches to the ground, were removed by him a few years since, without any apparent check to their growth, notwithstanding these trees are supposed to be so difficult to transplant. But we will leave the ornamental, and speak of what is important and practicable to the common farmer. And first

Of Making Compost.

Mr Murray appears to understand the grand secret of success in agricultural pursuits—which is, economy in saving and composting, and the right application of manures: this should not be a secret with any one, and we know it is not with many of our farmers; yet there are some, who, if we may judge from the manner in which they suffer the materials for making compost to waste on their premises, we are constrained to believe are yet unacquainted with the important secret.

Take the article of urine, for instance, and how much is lost to many individuals for want of care in saving and applying it, and how immensely great, taking it in the aggregate, for our State alone. Those who are acquainted with the value of cow urine, assert that it is fully equal to the solid excrements, and of this we have no doubt: then if the value of the solid excrements is worth $6 per year, multiply the number of neat stock in the State by that sum, and some approach may be made to the value of an article, much of which is now lost.

On the farm under notice, the urine from the cattle is all saved and conveyed to a cistern underneath the stable, that holds about nine hogsheads. The floor of the stable is sprinkled with gypsum, every morning after the cattle have been turned out and the stalls have been cleaned. The solid manure is also thrown into the cellar below, which is accessible to the hogs. The manner in which the urine is disposed of is as follows: As often as the cistern is filled, a lot of well pulverized meadow mud, or peat, which had been exposed a year, containing 18 common cartloads, is made into a broad flat bed, with the sides raised up so as to retain the liquor: into this basin the contents of the urine cistern are discharged: as the liquor soaks into the peat, six bushels of ground plaster is spread over the surface, to fix the ammonia: the whole bed is then thrown up into a compact form, four or five feet high: stakes are thrust down into the middle of the bed, that some idea may be formed of the temperature of the heap from time to time, which is examined often, that the mass may not get overheated and burnt, as it may be very much injured or be made nearly worthless: by withdrawing the stake, an experienced person will ascertain very nearly the state of the bed by the heat of the stake: but this is not left to uncertainty: a thermometer is inserted in the hole repeatedly, and when it indicates 90 degrees, the fermentation is deemed sufficient: the heap is then shoveled over and spread a little, and having remained a week in this state, is ready for application, or to be put under cover for future use. Compost from night soil is made in the same way. We saw a number of beds of peat prepared for the reception of this valuable manure, which is delivered from the night carts at $3¢ per load. Mr Murray is particular not to have the heat in his manure heaps exceed 80 or 90 degrees, and when properly prepared, they will retain a moderate heat of 50 or 60 deg. through the winter.

Experiments in Raising Corn.

We were shown a cornfield of about 4 acres, on which Mr Murray is trying three experiments: the particular minutes of the processes and results we hope will be furnished after the corn is harvested, and laid before our readers. The field was all in sward in the spring, when it was plowed, having first been divided into 3 parts, which we shall call No. 1, 2, and 3. Nos. 1 and 2 were plowed first, and the manure spread (after the land had been rolled) and thoroughly harrowed in: On No. 1, barn-yard compost was applied, and on No. 2, night soil compost: on each a liberal supply—but as his minutes were not at hand, could not tell then how many cartloads. On these two lots no manure was used in the drill. On No. 3, barn-yard manure was spread upon the grass and immediately plowed in 6 or 7 inches deep, the same depth as the other lots: the ground was then rolled and harrowed as with the rest: the whole field was then lightly furrowed in drills 3 1-2 feet apart, and on lot No. 3, ten loads of the urine compost were scattered along in the drills. The three lots received the same treatment in after culture: the corn was suffered to stand one foot apart in the drill, and no hilling permitted: the ground between the drills was perfectly level. In lot No. 1, the corn had filled out well—most of the stalks had two ears upon them, and the prospect was good for an abundant harvest, and superior to No. 2, on which the night-soil compost had been spread; but on No. 3, the corn was much superior to that on either lot, and at least two feet higher than No. 2,—very luxuriant, with many suckers, and nearly every stalk had two ears, many three or four, and one was noticed with eight, good, bad and indifferent, upon it. The prospect on this lot was for a most extraordinary yield of corn, as well as a large quantity of fodder. Mr Murray does not cut his stalks, as is too often the case, science and experience teaching him that the leaves have an important office to perform in perfecting the grain, and therefore he lets them remain, and cuts up all together when the corn is ripe: the fodder, by this course, may lose some of its nutritious properties, but of this we have some doubt.

Mr Murray is very particular in selecting his seed corn, which he does in the field, from stalks bearing two or more ears: he has pursued this course year after year, and this may account in part for the extra number of ears to the stalk, so general throughout the field.

He had about three acres of potatoes planted upon green-sward plowed this spring, the manure spread, and none put in the hill: with potatoes, he thinks it best to hill up a little. His potatoes looked finely.

He spoke of the benefit of subsoil plowing: where this operation had been performed, the crops of grass the present season were very heavy, while on lots adjoining, with the same management, except sub-soiling, the crops were light.

While the farm has been under the care of the present superintendent, a number of acres of poor, unprofitable swamp or meadow land have been brought into a state of great productiveness by draining. We noticed the luxuriance of the grass which grew over and near the covered drains, and giving some idea of the beneficial effect of thorough draining.

Many other things worthy of notice came under our observation, which we have not room to record at the present time.

☞ A correspondent of the London Gardener's Chronicle makes the following sensible remarks:

Farm-Yard Manure.—Among the various experiments with manures which I am constantly reading about in your Paper, the grand result seems to be the showing how much farm yard manure is surpassed by guano, nitrate of soda, bone dust, &c. &c. Now what I wish to ask is, Whether, in all these experiments, poor farm yard dung has a fair trial or no? that is, whether the dung is from a heap such as Mr. Gyde would find in his black horsepond yard, out of which all the gravy of the meat, if I may so say, has run away; or from a heap upon which all the juice has been pumped back, and which has had all its ammonia fixed and been made up with all the advantages which a modern muck heap ought to receive? Because, unless it is a dung heap of such a character, I contend that it does not stand a fair comparison with the other manures. Mr. Gyde in his admirable papers tells us, that the urine, &c., of cattle contains all the ingredients which render guano and other manures so valuable; therefore, unless the farm-yard manure is composed of all the drainage and sweepings from the stable and yard, properly made up, to try it against the host of fertilisers which have all their strength concentrated and made the most of, cannot properly be a true test of its powers. Experimenters should state what sort of farmyard manure theirs is, as in 90 cases out of 100 I believe it would be found to be good of its sort, but not half so good and strong as it ought to be and is entitled to be.—*R. W.* [Our correspondent's complaint is a very just one; the farm-yard manure which is used as a standard of comparison in experiments on the value of guano, &c., is rarely what it ought to be; it is generally much the worse for having its insoluble ingredients washed out of it. And there is another fault in these comparative experiments; a farmer applies manure to his land perhaps once in four years; the crops of all these four years ought to be measured and weighed before the value of the manures as fertillisers can be ascertained.]

☞ The "Ploughman" cites very good authority in support of its way of spelling the word referred to in our last. "It takes everybody to know everything"—so says our type-sticker—and *he* it was, and not "*we*," who made the inquiry.

☞ The report of the exhibition of Fruits on Saturday last, was received too late for insertion in this number.

☞ The great Mechanics' Fair will commence at Faneuil and Quincy Halls, in this city, on the 16th of Sept. It is thought it will eclipse all former ones.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Aug. 25.

Aug., 1844.		7 A M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	68	81	75	E.
Tuesday,	20	70	85	75	N. E.
Wednesday,	21	60	70	59	N. E
Thursday,	22	53	66	60	E.
Friday,	23	56	66	67	N. E.
Saturday,	24	56	62	61	N. E.
Sunday,	25	61	70	65	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 26, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 1175 Beef Cattle, 2200 Sheep and 800 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices obtained last week for a like quality were hardly sustained, except for the best qualities. We quote extra $4,75. First quality, $4,25 a $4,50. Second quality $4,00 a 4,25. Third quality, $3, a 3,75.

Sheep.—Lambs from $1,25 to 2. Old Sheep from $1,75 to 2,50.

Swine.—Columbia County Shoats to peddle, 4 1-4, half Barrows. Ohio Hogs, from 3 1-2 to 4. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, (nominal) per bushel. Red Top 00 to 00 cents. Clover—Northern, 0 to 00c.—Southern, 0 a 0 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The arrivals are not large, but the dealers generally having a good supply, the demand for cargoes has been more limited. There have been no sales to-day by first hands, and we continue the quotations for good mealing Corn at 51c., and white, 46 a 47c. per bushel; southern Oats 27c., and Northern 28 a 29c. per bushel.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel (none) 00—Southern, round yellow, (none) 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 50 a 51—do. do. white 46 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 00 a 00—do. Southern, 60 a 62 — Oats, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 28 to 29—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. There was a slight improvement in prices towards the close, for fresh parcels, owing to an increased demand for Eastern markets, and also for the country trade. Sales Genesee were made pretty freely at $4 31 a 4 37, including some lots new wheats.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 25 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 12 a 4 25—do. free of garlic, $4 25 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 12 a 4 18 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 12 a 4 18—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00, —Georgetown, $4 18 a 4 25—Richmond Canal, $4 12 a 4 25 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 31 a 4 37— do fancy brands $4 41 a 4 50 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 20 a 3 25—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 37 a 2 50.

ROVISIONS. There is a good steady demand for Pork, and our quoted rates are sustained with considerable firmness.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $6 50 a 7 00—Navy—$6 00 a 6 50.—No. 1, $5 50 a 6 00—do Prime $3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $00 00 a 00 00—do Clear $11 00 a 11 50 do. Mess, $9 50 a 9 75—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5¾ a 6¼— Hams, Boston, 7 a 00 — Southern and Western, 5 a 6¼—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4¼ —do new milk, 4¼ a 5¼.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been an increased demand for fleece and pulled Wool, and sales have been made at our highest quotations. Sales of foreign Wool have been made to a considerable extent at prices not made public.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 a 55 c.--American full blood, do 43 a 47--Do. 3-4 do 40 a 42—Do. 1-2 do 37 a 40--1-4 and common do 32 a 35 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25-- Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 -- Bengasi do 6 a 13--Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 37 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 33—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The market remains without much change on previous quotations, and prospects continues very favorable for the growing crop.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 7 a 7½ ; 2d do 5 a 6.

HAY, 12 to 15 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 10 50.

EGGS, 12.

Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers by the Mass. Hort Society, at their Hall 23 Tremont Row, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 18th, 19th and 20th Sept. 1844.

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at their Hall on the 18th, 19th and 20th Sept., at which time and place the members and the public are respectfully invited to send choice and superior specimens of Plants, Fruits and Flowers. The following premiums will be awarded on the *first day* of the Exhibition, viz.

Flowers.

Designs for ornamenting the Hall at the Annual Exhibition.

For the most appropriate design	7 00
Second best "	5 00
Third best "	3 00

Bouquets.

Best	4 00
Second best	2 00
Third best	1 00

Dahlias.

Division A, open to all Cultivators.

Premier Prize—Best 12 dissimilar blooms	4 00
Specimen bloom	2 00

First Class.

Division B, open to all cultivators of more than 200 plants.

For the best 18 dissimilar blooms	4 00
Second best	2 00

Second Class.

For the best 12 dissimilar blooms	2 50
Second best	1 50

Third Class.

For the best 6 dissimilar blooms	1 50
Second best "	1 00

Division C, open to all cultivators of less than 200 plants.

First Class.

For the best 18 dissimilar blooms	4 00
Second best "	2 00

Second Class.

For the best 12 dissimilar blooms	2 50
Scond best	1 50

Third Class.

For the best 6 dissimilar blooms	1 50
Second best "	1 00

Fruits.

Apples.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, a premium of six dollars.
For the next best, do. do. a premium of four dollars.

Pears.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, a premium of six dollars.
For the next best do. do. a premium of four dollars.

Grapes.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, a premium of seven dollars.
For the second best do. do. a premium of five dollars.
For the third best do. do. a premium of three dollars.

Assorted Fauits.—For the best basket of fruit of various kinds, a premium of seven dollars.
For the next best do. do. a premium of three dollars.

For the best dish of Apples, not less than twelve specimens, a premium of three dollars.

For the best dish of Pears, not less than twelve specimens, a premium of three dollars.

Assorted Fruits exhibited in baskets, shall not be entitled to any other than the premium for such.

The above premiums to be awarded on the first day of the exhibition.

Contributors of Fruits and Plants are respectfully requested to present their specimens to the committee, at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday 16th and 17th—Cut Flowers will be received on Wednesday morning, when they must be in the stands by 9 o'clock,—as the judges will then proceed to award the premiums. Per order,

Aug. 26. S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.
51 and 52 North Market Street.

STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber can supply all the most esteemed varieties of Strawberries now in cultivation. The present is considered a good time for the formation of new beds. The following are the prices per hundred plants :—

Hovey's Seedling—a very superior variety, of large sized fine flavor, abundant bearer, and very hardy, $2,00

Keene's Seedling—Large fruit, very high flavor and high perfume, $2,00

Bishop's Orange—Fine size, abundant bearer and superior flavor. $2,00

Elton Seedling—Very large fruit of a superior flavor, considered one of the best in England, $2,00

Myatt's Pine—A delicious fruit, $3,00

Early Virginia, $1,00

English Wood, $1,00

Orders sent by mail enclosing the money will be punctually attended to, and the plants well packed for transportation. JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1844.

GLASS SUPERCEDED FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Chemical Transparent water proof composition, for rendering Muslin, Cotton, or Linen, for the frames of Greenhouses, pine, melon or cucumber Stoves, &c., impervious to rain, or moisture, and admitting light equal to glass, the burning rays of the sun alone being obstructed. Houses, pits or frames covered with cloth prepared with this composition, embrace important advantages over glass. The light being equally diffused in every part of the house; plants placed on the floor have as much light as those close to the covering, consequently they are not drawn up as under glass, while they continue much longer in bloom, and preserve their delicate tints unfaded until the blossom falls. These facts are gathered from undoubted English authority, and so far as this prepared cloth has been tried in this country has given entire satisfaction, and no doubt will be instrumental of a very great improvement in the Horticulture of this country.

For framing of all sorts, as well as green houses, it will answer an excellent purpose, as it prevents the radiation of heat, and obstructs the burning rays of the sun ; it will give a congenial, moist atmosphere for plants in general. The cost is so trifling that it may be brought into general use for the growing of sallads, radishes, &c., and in a particular manner for Strawberries, Gooseberries and other small fruit which in our climate would be much improved by screening from the burning sun.

This composition is prepared for the subscribers, by a person competent, and will be warranted equal to Whitney's imported from England.

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, at the Agricultural Warehouse, up stairs.

July 30. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

HOES.

The best kind in the Market. For sale by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self-acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber will *pay cash* for good Cocoons, assorted, and well flossed. They are worth, according to kind and quality, from $2 to $4 per bushel, measure rounded.

J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, July 10.

CIDER MILL FOR SALE.

A first rate Cider Mill, with good Screws, in complete order, will be sold cheap, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 23.

GARDENER'S KNIVES.

And other implements for garden purposes, in great variety and of superior quality. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, N. Market Street, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CULTIVATORS.

A lot of prime Cultivators, for sale cheap at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOSS ROSE.

A German poet thus explains the origin of that elegant flower, the Moss Rose:

"The angel of the flowers one day
Beneath a rose-tree sleeping lay;
That spirit to whose charge is given
To bathe young buds in dews from heaven;
Awaking from his light repose,
The angel whispered to the rose—
'O, fondest object of my care!
'Still fairest found where all are fair,
'For the sweet shade thou 'st given to me,
'Ask what thou wilt,' 'tis granted thee.'
'Then,' said the rose, with deepened glow,
'On me another grace bestow.'
The spirit paused in silent thought—
What grace was there that flower had not!
'T was but a moment—o'er the rose
A *veil of moss* the angel throws,
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower, that rose exceed?"

Amount of Blood in Animals.—Those who have not considered the subject, must be surprised at the quantity of blood which is propelled through the heart of any moderate sized animal, in the course of 24 hours. In a healthy man, the quantity of blood existing in the body at any given moment, is probably from thirty to forty pints. Of this, an ounce and a half, or about three tablespoonfuls, are sent out from the heart at every stroke; which multiplied into 75, the average rate of the pulse, give 1,125 ounces, or seven pints in a minute, or 1260 gallons in a day. Now, if we recollect that the whale is said to send out from his heart at every stroke, 15 gallons, the imagination is overwhelmed with the aggregate of the quantity that must pass through the heart of that leviathan of the deep in 24 hours. It is a general law, that the pulse of the larger animals is slower than that of smaller; but even if we put the pulse of the whale as low as 20 in a minute, the quantity circulated through the heart, in 24 hours, calculated at 15 gallons for each pulsation, will be 432,000 gallons, equal to 8,000 hogsheads. The consideration of this amazing quantity is, however, a subject of little wonder, compared with the reflection that, in order to produce this effect, the heart is kept in constant motion; that in fact, it is incessantly beating, as it is termed, or throwing out the blood into the arteries, from the first moment of our existence to the last, without any sensation of fatigue. —*Selected.*

Artificial Thunder.—The Grand Rapids Inquirer tells of a man in "them diggins" who, being told that thunder was death to cut-worms, which were destroying his corn, resolved, as he could n't get any of *nature's* manufacture, to get up some of domestic production. Pursuant to this determination, he charged an old musket, muzzle full, took a pail of water and a lantern, proceeded to his corn plat, rained on the plants copiously from his bucket, made the lantern open and shut *sesame*, by way of lightning, and then in hot haste, let off the old shooting iron for thunder. The worms "cut and run," while the genius himself lay flat on his back, having been knocked down "stiff as a poker" by the re-percussive action of the thunder machine.

Know Thyself.—"You must not smoke here, sir,' said the captain of a North River steamboat to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter-deck. "I must n't! ha!—why not?" replied the fellow, opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke to escape slowly. "Did n't you see the sign? 'Gentlemen are requested not to smoke abaft the engine.'" "Bless your soul! that do n't mean *me*—I'm no *gentleman*—never pretended to be—you can't make a gentleman of me, no how you can fix it." So saying, he puffed away and took the responsibility.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Vanity.—The vanity of young men in valuing themselves by their fine clothes and fashionable dress, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great and often lasting injury to young men. Avoid singularity and too much expensiveness in your apparel: be plain, decent, cleanly, not curious nor costly in your dress: it is the sign of a weak head-piece to be desirous of adopting every new fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.—*Portland Amer.*

Doctor's Visits.—A singular old gentleman was waited upon with his doctor's bill for medicine and visits. After cogitating for some time on its contents, he desired the young man who called with it to tell the doctor that the *medicine* he would certainly pay for, but as for the *visits* he had charged, he should return them again!

Returned with Interest.—A man by the name of Bacon, wishing to pass a joke upon his minister, asked him why hogs' heads were called ministers' faces? "For the same reason, I suppose," answered the clergyman, "that the *other end* of the animal is called *bacon!*"

"Do n't rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer who called him hard names.

"All flesh is grass," as the horse said when he bit a piece out of the man's arm.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

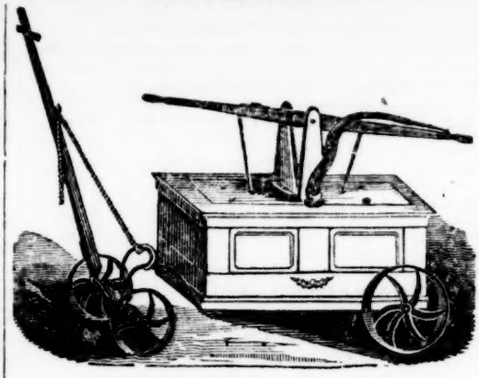
51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.



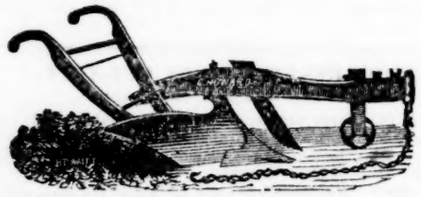
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 to 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 4.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

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21 SCHOOL STREET.